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which its filaments are broken into pieces of convenient size for swallowing.

The observations are, moreover, interesting from their indicating discrimination and purpose in the movements of one of the simplest forms of animal life. The movements are to be viewed as reflex in character, though resembling the voluntary movements by which the most intelligent animal would prepare morsels of food of convenient form to take into the mouth. In striking contrast were the movements, noticed on several occasions, by which an *Oscillatoria* obtained entrance into the empty shell of an *Arcella*, and there, coiled up, crept round and round incessantly.

Concretions resembling Bones.—Prof. LEIDY directed attention to some large specimens on the table which had been sent to the Academy for his inspection. They had been recently mentioned in the daily papers as bones of a large reptile found in the coal-measures of Hazleton, Pa. Though presenting a remote resemblance to bones, one of which especially looked like the coracoid of a reptile, they proved to be nothing but irregular nodules or concretions of iron ore, or limonite.

Mineralogical Notes.—Professor GEO. AUG. KÖNIG placed on record a determination of Ankerite from the Phoenixville tunnel. Professor Genth mentions the occurrence of this mineral at the Phoenixville mines in curved rhombohedral crystals, but usually in yellowish-white, crystalline, granular masses. An analysis by Dr. W. P. Headen is given (see below) (Prel. Report on the Mineralogy of Penna., 1875). The specimens from the tunnel present crusts, one-quarter of an inch thick, covered with brown, well-defined rhombohedrons, whose faces do not show any curvature. Underneath this brown crystalline surface the mineral is colorless, and possesses very brilliant vitreous lustre. Small cleavage pieces are perfectly transparent.

The angle of the rhombohedral pole edge was found by the speaker = $105^{\circ} 59'$, differing slightly from measurements of other localities, as $106^{\circ} 12'$ (Molls), and $106^{\circ} 6'$ (Ettling). The components of Ankerite are the carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron, whose rhombohedral angles are respectively $105^{\circ} 5'$, $107^{\circ} 29'$, and 107° . It is clear that the angle of a mixture of the three must lie between the extremes, and must occupy a distinct relation to their respective quantities. As those are known to vary between magnesium and iron, the angles must necessarily vary accordingly.

Specific gravity = 2.953, at 22° C.

The mineral was analyzed at the speaker's request by his assistant, Mr. R. B. Chipman, with the following result:—